

CARRY ME BACK TO OLD
Virginia



VIRGINIANS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

IN THE present world-wide struggle between the ideologies of democracy and dictatorship, it is a source of pride to Virginians that many of the fundamental principles of democracy were formulated by native sons of the Mother State. In fact, the history of Virginia is a moving story of an uphill yet successful march in helping to declare, establish, defend and strengthen a government dedicated to assure freedom for all its people.

The nation was born in Virginia on May 13, 1607, when a courageous band of Englishmen established at Jamestown the first permanent English settlement in America. Here, too, in 1619, was set up the first representative assembly in the new world—the beginning of our system of representative government. Thus, the Virginia Legislature, which met first at Jamestown and later at Williamsburg, and which meets now at Richmond, holds the distinction of being the oldest legislative assembly in the Western Hemisphere.

Nathaniel Bacon's rebellion against the royal governor at Jamestown in 1676 might well be called the opening gun in the long struggle for American independence. Patrick Henry and a host of other Virginians used the pen, the tongue and the sword in this fight, which terminated in 1781 at Yorktown, where the English finally capitulated, thus assuring the colonies of their independence.

George Mason penned our Bill of Rights, guaranteeing freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion and freedom of assembly. Virginia, in ratifying the new Constitution of the United States, urged that the Bill of Rights be added and the principles in this document were carried into the Constitution as the first ten Amendments. George Washington commanded the American forces in their fight for independence and, as President, piloted the new nation through her first years. Thomas Jefferson authored the Declaration of Independence and served as President during the formative years of the new republic. James Madison inspired the American Constitution and served the young nation as President. When James Monroe was in the Presidential chair, he gave us the Monroe Doctrine, which is today playing an increasingly important role in our foreign policy. The soul of Woodrow Wilson burned with a passionate desire to extend the fruits of our successful democracy to larger fields.

The homes of these and other great Virginians are today historic shrines, carefully preserved, and to them thousands come annually to pay homage to these sons of the past and to gain new inspiration for the American way of life.

Virginia dedicates her shrines, together with her recreational and scenic attractions in the mountains and by the sea and her intriguing natural wonders to the people of the nation. She bids one and all to come and share her glorious heritage with her people.



JAMESTOWN



. . . Birthplace of the Nation, May 13, 1607



JAMESTOWN



The hardy little band of Britishers who founded Jamestown received the first Anglican Communion service celebrated on the American continent from the hands of the Reverend Robert Hunt. The scene is memorialized.



In the old cemetery a hoary sycamore has risen up to separate the tombs of James Blair and Sarah Harrison, his wife—more than her father could do to part this Colonial couple.



Pottery fragments, reassembled in their original form, and an earthenware baking oven are among the many relics of seventeenth century life that turned up during excavation of foundations on the site of "James Towne."



On May 13, 1607, three little ships, the *Sarah Constant*, the *Goodspeed*, and the *Discovery*, approached the shore of a great river and were "moored to the Trees in six fathom of water." The next day 105 sturdy Englishmen aboard—the first Virginians—came ashore and set about establishing Jamestown, the first permanent settlement in British America.

Here John Smith proved his heroic mettle when sickness, heat, famine, and Indian attacks almost wiped out the struggling colony. Here Princess Pocahontas, who once saved Smith's life, came to play and to see her idol, Captain Smith. Here came twenty-two burgesses in 1619 to form the first representative legislative body in America. Jamestown remained the capital of Virginia until 1699.





Colonial National Historical Park

THE opening and closing scenes of the drama of Colonial Virginia are included within Colonial National Historical Park. Cape Henry Memorial, with its cross, marks the site of the first landing on American soil of the Jamestown settlers. Here, on April 26, 1607, they sighted "the land of Virginia." Landing on the southern cape of Chesapeake Bay, they erected a cross of wood to commemorate their safe arrival. Today, through the efforts of the Assembly of Tidewater Virginia Women, the approximate site of this landing is marked by a stone cross, which, with the ground on which it stands, is now included within the Park.

Proceeding up the James River, the colonists founded on May 13, 1607, at Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in the New World and capital of the Colony of Virginia during its first stirring century. The larger part of Jamestown Island has been acquired by the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, as part of Colonial National Historical Park. About twenty-one acres of the Island are owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. A co-operative agreement between these two agencies provides for a unified development program for the whole Jamestown Island area.

The A. P. V. A. area includes the ruined church tower that is the sole remnant of seventeenth century Jamestown remaining above ground. In an older church which probably stood on this site there was held in 1619 the first representative legislative assembly in

North America—the beginning of American democratic self-government. Here are also statues of John Smith and Pocahontas and a shrine commemorating the first service of Holy Communion celebrated by English-speaking people in Virginia.

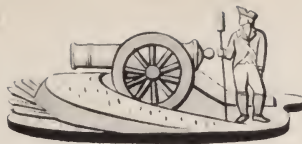
At Jamestown Island, a program of archeological investigation was inaugurated some years ago. Here archeologists have uncovered many physical remains of the old city on the James, including house foundations, roads, paths, wells and kilns, as well as hundreds of thousands of objects. Along with architectural fragments, iron tools, pewter and pottery vessels, bottles, seals, buttons, clay pipes and many other things have been found which throw light on the daily life of the Jamestown colonists. These objects are housed for study and display.

The Colonial Parkway will eventually connect Jamestown, by way of Williamsburg, with Yorktown. At present, the Parkway is complete between Williamsburg and Yorktown. This drive, with three traffic lanes, winding through rolling woodland and along the shore of the beautiful York River, leads from the last capital of Colonial Virginia to the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis.

Yorktown, before the American Revolution, was a seaport of considerable importance. Here the finest tobaccos of the Tidewater were shipped to England and here lived planters and merchants of wealth and influence. A number of the houses of the Colonial times have survived. Other structures of the period have been restored or rebuilt, either by

YORKTOWN . . *The Waterloo of the Revolution*





private individuals or through the agency of the National Park Service.

Around Yorktown are remains of the fortifications which, erected by Cornwallis in 1781, were modified and strengthened by the Confederate General Magruder during the War Between the States. Beyond these lie the reconstructed French and American Lines, where Washington and Rochambeau, at

the head of the allied forces, conducted the siege that brought about American independence. Beyond these lie the sites of the headquarters of the commanding generals and the areas where the besieging armies encamped. A mile from Yorktown, the Moore House, scene of the meeting of the Commissioners who drafted the Articles of Capitulation for Cornwallis' army, still stands.



The Yorktown Monument (opposite), liberty upon a column of white marble, symbolizes the result of British surrender, decisive victory for American independence. Fortifications, earthworks and paling (above) have been restored.



The real life of Yorktown, a prosperous port, centered for peaceful decades in the first customs house (right) in America, built in 1706.





The Governor's Palace is once again austere framed by graceful wrought-iron gates.



WILLIAMSBURG

The Restored Colonial City

MANY of the most important pages in the social and political history of Virginia and America were written in Williamsburg, the Colonial capital which in its appearance reflected England in miniature, and in the state of mind of its citizens reflected the grandeur that was to be America.

Located in Middle Plantation, which had been established in 1633, the town was an attempt to expand the settlement at Jamestown. From the first the city prospered and increased in importance because of its central location on the Virginia peninsula, and because

of its freedom from the swamp miasma which made Jamestown untenable. When the State House at Jamestown was burned during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676-1677, the General Assembly met at flourishing Middle Plantation, where already Bruton Parish had been formed by the union of Middletown and Marston Parishes, and where in 1693 the College of William and Mary was established.

In 1699 the Assembly passed an Act directing the construction of a capitol at Middle Plantation, and the building of a city to be known as Williamsburg in honor of King William III.

The burgesses undertook a deliberate experiment in city planning, one of the earliest known in America and one of the most successful. The heart of the town is Duke of Gloucester Street, named for the ill-starred son of Queen Anne, and running from the College of William and Mary at the west end to the Capitol at the east end. Along this street were most of the shops, taverns, Bruton Parish Church, the Market Square, the Public Magazine and the Palace Green.

From its inception, Williamsburg took its place as one of the most important centers of culture and commerce in the colonies, and kept that pre-eminence for eighty years until the seat of Virginia's government in 1779 was removed to Richmond from war-scarred Williamsburg. The capital gone, after the Revolution Williamsburg gradually sank into the somnolence of a quiet county seat and college town.

The rector of Bruton Parish Church, the late Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin, dreamed of restoring the city to its former beauty, and about sixteen years ago enlisted the interest and financial aid of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who saw in the restoration of the city an opportunity for a great educational undertaking the purpose of which is "that the future may learn from the past." The most exhaustive research has been conducted in this country and abroad to make the work accurate and authentic. The restored area at present includes Duke of Gloucester Street, extending seven-eighths of a mile from the College to the Capitol, together with the adjacent greens. To date, 311 Colonial buildings have been restored or reconstructed; 609 modern buildings have been torn down; 35 shops, stores and business buildings have been erected, and more than 40 old gardens have been restored.

In the elegant Supper Room, restored in Chinese Chippendale style, Virginia society of the eighteenth century gathered for refreshment after the ball held on the King's birthday or some other dancing party given by the royal governors.





There are six exhibition buildings of the Restoration: The Capitol, the Public Gaol, the Raleigh Tavern, the Ludwell-Paradise House, the Governor's Palace and the George Wythe House. These buildings are open to the public, with a charge for admission. Other public buildings include the Wren Building at the College of William and Mary, Bruton Parish Church, the Old Court House with the Museum of the Restoration, the Public Magazine, the Craft House and several Craft Shops. Private dwellings are not open to the public except upon such stated occasions as Garden Week.

Hallowed ground indeed is the Capitol, for it was here that Patrick Henry made his fiery "Caesar had his Brutus" speech, it was here he denounced the Stamp Act, it was here that with other Virginia statesmen he drew up the resolutions that affirmed the right of the colonies to resist the violation of their rights. Here too met the Convention of 1776, which called upon Congress to declare the colonies free states, and it was at the Capitol that George Mason's Declaration of Rights was adopted not long before the framing, in the same place, of the first constitution of an independent state. The first Capitol in Williamsburg was completed in 1705, and was rebuilt in 1751 after its destruction by fire. An illustration of the first Capitol on an engraved copper plate found in the Bodleian Library in England has enabled Restoration experts to reconstruct its original detail, and now refurbish



A royal governor's guests must have delighted in the original formal gardens (top), box-hedged and flower-filled, sunny or moonlit; and, when his guests had gone, the last royal governor, Dunmore, may well have mused here upon Colonial discontent.

Royal governors complained of the expensive scale on which they had to entertain. For parties, sometimes numbering several hundred persons, refreshment was prepared at the capacious hearth in the Palace Kitchen.

More intimate gatherings were served in the Little Dining Room.

nished, the building is open to the public.

Adjacent to the Capitol is the Gaol, complete with pillories and stocks for "debtors, criminals and offenders." The Gaol was built here, it is believed, around 1715, and until 1780 remained the Commonwealth's sturdiest prison. After the removal of the capital to Richmond, the old Gaol was given to the city of Williamsburg.

The aura of the famous Virginia hospitality clings to the Raleigh Tavern, built before the middle of the eighteenth century and now restored to its former proportions. Here Jefferson danced with his Fair Belinda, Washington frequently dined, and balls and assemblies were the order of the day. Revolutionary patriots chose the inn parlor as a favored rendezvous, and it was in the superb Apollo Room that students of William and Mary are said to have founded Phi Beta Kappa in 1776.

The Ludwell-Paradise House, built as a town house about 1717 by Philip Ludwell, Jr., after his death was occupied by his granddaughter, the famous Lucy Ludwell, who married John Paradise of London, a friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson and a member of his Essex Street Club. The brick mansion has been restored, and



In the Colonial Capitol, restored to its original form, the Virginia Assembly met (top), from 1704 to 1779, and here in 1765 Patrick Henry dramatically advised George III to profit by the example of Caesar and Charles I.

The general court, highest in Virginia, met in a handsome paneled chamber in the west wing.

When the governor and his Council met in the splendid oval room just above the general court, they sat in stately chairs—watched over by the royal arms and the impassive eye of Queen Anne.





Once more a gay sign draws travelers to the Raleigh Tavern (rendezvous of Virginia intellectuals of the Revolution), and a smiling bust of Sir Walter welcomes them hospitably to its rooms, all as richly furnished as the parlour.



now holds the fascinating collection of American Folk Art presented to the Restoration by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

In the next block on Duke of Gloucester Street stands the octagonal Public Magazine with its twenty-two-inch thick brick walls. Built in 1715 as a magazine for military supplies brought from England, the structure was emptied of its stores in 1775 by Lord Dunmore, but an armed force led by Patrick Henry forced the doughty governor to treat for peace.

Across from the Public Magazine stands the Court House of 1770 to replace an earlier one which dated from 1715. The Court House has been restored, and contains an extensive archaeological exhibit of relics unearthed during the Restoration.

Near the Court House is the Palace Green, at the northern end of which stands the stately Governor's Palace, now reconstructed on its original foundations and furnished faithfully from inventories of several of its eighteenth century occupants. This mansion of Virginia's royal governors was completed between 1713 and 1720, and was considered the handsomest residence in the colonies. The governors lived in great state, and the Palace soon became the center of social life in the gay little capital, which is said to have resembled the Court of St. James. Shortly before the completion of the

Palace the first theatre in America was opened on the east side of the green, and added a colorful note with its companies of players brought from England. Lord Dunmore used the Palace as a fortress in the early days of the Revolution, and later American soldiers used it as a hospital during the Yorktown siege. The more than 150 Continentals who died here are buried in the Palace grounds.

Fronting along the west side of the Palace Green stands the George Wythe House with its extensive grounds and numerous outbuildings. The house was built by Richard Taliaferro and willed to Taliaferro's son-in-law, George Wythe, in 1775. Wythe, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, one of the designers of the Seal of Virginia, and Chancellor of the Commonwealth, was first professor of the first law course offered by an American college, and was teacher



The octagonal steeple of Bruton Parish Church, built in 1710-15, gleams proudly among old trees. Here, throughout the elegant eighteenth century, royal governors and all fashionable Virginia worshipped during legislative "seasons." The interior has been restored, but beneath the stone aisles and beneath the trees in the brick-walled yard lie buried many distinguished Virginians.





Williamsburg had its "gaol," Virginia's first penitentiary, complete with stocks and pillory. Within these stout walls nine pirates, taken along with Blackbeard in 1718, were lodged until they were hung nearby on Gallows' Road. And here during the Revolution were held political prisoners of importance. Enlarged more than once, the gaol served the colony as prison for the general court from 1704 to 1779, when the capital was moved to Richmond.

Planters rumbled up from the country in coaches with their families or rode horseback to meet for business and pleasure while the General Assembly met twice a year—Virginia's "publick times." In then crowded Williamsburg they lodged at inns and taverns, with friends, or, like the fortunate Ludwells (below), in their own "town houses."



of Jefferson and John Marshall, among others. The house has been restored and furnished with many beautiful antiques and also open to the public are the interesting smokehouse, laundry, lumber house, kitchen, spinning room and coach house.

The garden of the Wythe House adjoins the yard of Bruton Parish Church, erected

between 1710-1715 from plans furnished by Governor Spotswood on the site of an earlier church, which proved too small for the congregation after the capital was removed to Williamsburg. In the golden years of the Colonial era, between 1750 and 1775, Bruton was truly the court church of Virginia. The original Colonial brick, mantled with ivy, and

The splendid architectural simplicity of the George Wythe House (right), fittingly recalls a legal scholar whose wisdom, in addition to his own important accomplishments, had a far-reaching effect on American history through such distinguished people as: Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Marshall, and even Henry Clay. The house was built in 1755 by Richard Taliaferro and passed to George Wythe, his son-in-law, who was America's first professor of law.

In the Public Magazine was stored the powder that Governor Dunmore removed early one April morning in 1775 and for which payment was forced by Patrick Henry at the head of Hanover County militia—first military event of the Revolution in Virginia.





building in English America. Its foundations were laid in 1695, and from 1699 to 1704, while the Capitol was being constructed at the opposite end of the street, it served as a meeting place for the General Assembly of Virginia. In 1781 the French used it as a hospital, and though damaged by three fires the outside walls are still largely original. The statue in front is of Lord Botetourt, Royal Governor in 1768-1770, and is dated 1773.

Though much of the tremendous task facing the Restoration sixteen years ago has been accomplished, there still remain years of work on the numerous houses and public buildings that have not yet been restored or reconstructed. One of the major public buildings to be reconstructed is the first theatre in America where such companies as the Virginia Players presented the fashionable dramas of the day. During recent years several of the less formal eighteenth century homes and taverns have been

Fashion changes, but fine craftsmanship calls for the same skill through the centuries. The peruke-maker's art has been revived, and handicrafts are again being practised—in appropriate costumes. The popularity of eighteenth-century design has become so widespread that silversmith, blacksmith (right), cobbler, pewterer, and cabinet maker are each busy once more turning out reproductions of original articles. The Wolcott Collection of ancient tools and instruments is displayed in the Craft House.



many of the old windows have escaped the ravages of war and time, and inside may be seen the reconstructed pews, located where Jefferson, Washington and other famous Colonials sat. Commanding all is the Royal Governor's pew, canopied in crimson velvet.

At the west end of Duke of Gloucester Street is the Wren Building of the College of William and Mary, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's in London, and the oldest academic



restored after the same painstaking research and detail as in the case of earlier work of restoration.

Increasing in importance as time passes is the Craft Program of the Restoration which is concerned with the revival of the eighteenth century crafts and trades. As the city is mellowed by the passing of time it seems more to resemble eighteenth-century Williamsburg.



Behind the marble figure of Governor Botetourt stands the Wren Building, oldest academic structure in English America. The College of William and Mary was established in 1693, and two years later this building, "first modelled by Sir Christopher Wren," was begun. The chapel in the south wing is paneled high in late Georgian style.



HISTORIC SHRINES *and* GARDENS



RICHMOND

In 1607 Captain Christopher Newport and a party explored James River up to the falls, where Richmond is spread today upon its hills. It was not until 126 years later, however, that Colonel William Byrd II designated this part of his many acres as the site of a city to be. A little community grew so that by 1779 Richmond, thanks to its convenient location, was deemed worthy to supplant Williamsburg as capital of



Virginia's State Capitol, completed in 1792, was designed by Thomas Jefferson and antedated by more than twenty years the Madeleine in Paris. Thus was Jefferson father to the monumental portico so typical of early nineteenth-century mansions throughout the South.

Here, where one of the oldest representative legislatures in the world still meets, stands Houdon's celebrated marble figure of George Washington, surrounded by busts of the seven other Virginia-born Presidents and Lafayette.



Richmond's oldest house, a little gray stone cottage (top left), has been made a shrine to Edgar Allan Poe, somber poet and writer who adopted Richmond as his home. Adjacent is an ivy-covered building which houses a large collection of Poeana.

A dashing equestrian figure of J. E. B. Stuart (above) is first in a series of bronze statues that make Monument Avenue a roster of the South's greatest leaders in the 'sixties.

Until the tragic Cause was lost, President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis lived in the Brockenbrough mansion (left), which was built in 1818. It is the White House of the Confederacy and houses a collection of relics of the War Between the States.

Battle Abbey or the Confederate Memorial Institute, set in well-kept grounds (left below), exhibits the most important art associated with the War Between the States



the new Commonwealth. The General Assembly moved into Jefferson's splendid new Capitol, and Richmond became the social as well as legislative heart of Virginia—to which all distinguished Virginia resorted.

For Father Byrd's city—city of statesmen and poets, city of Marshall and Poe—a tragic honor was in store. In 1861 Richmond was chosen capital of



The house designed by Robert Mills and built in 1812 for John Wickham, chief attorney for Aaron Burr, is now occupied by the Valentine Museum. Some of Edward V. Valentine's best work is included in a varied collection of art objects here. Outstanding room is the parlor (above and left), furnished in richest Victorian style.

In a brick house of simple design, with delicately carved interior woodwork, lived John Marshall, great Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835. By setting many precedents through those years for interpretation of the Constitution, he stamped much of American history with his character.





The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts occupies a building, stately within and without, built in 1934 in modified Georgian style. In addition to having a notable permanent collection, the museum brings to Richmond every winter a series of distinguished loan exhibits.



a new nation: The Confederate States of America. As citadel of the Confederacy, through four years it was prime object of Union attack. In the end, valor gave way to despair, and the city burnt itself on the eve of surrender.

Industry, well established in Richmond before the war, began to revive after Reconstruction. After 1900, growth of the city as an industrial center became more and more rapid, and today Richmond fills abundantly its role as capital of a swiftly developing industrial state. Cigarettes are the staple product and major item among manufactures that reach an annual sales value of \$250,000,000. Richmond, at the navigable head of James River, is also an active port.

"Downtown" occupies most of the area of old Richmond, so that many venerable buildings have gone. Notable shrines survive, however, in particular St. John's Church, John Marshall's house, the State Capitol, and the White House of the Confederacy. Newer parts of the city have been attractively laid out. Comfortable dwellings face wide, tree-shaded streets. In the suburbs have risen handsome new mansions in eighteenth-century style.





Maymont Park . . . *A Living Memorial*

The rose arbors, lawns, woodland, and water gardens of Maymont are open free to the public through every season of the year. This park—with the house, now a museum (below)—was the estate of Major James H. Dooley, who left it to the City of Richmond. Vast beds of perennials in great variety and the peace of wide green lawns are enjoyed by many visitors. Below the main, Italianate gardens stretches a Japanese garden. Paved walks wind along low ground interlaced with pools, ponds, and little ornamental canals. Azaleas, iris, and flowering shrubs, uncrowded beneath the deep shade of many trees, help to create the delicate, almost fragile beauty of a garden in Japan.





Historic Homes on James River

Along both banks of James River several great eighteenth-century houses survive. With the rise of world-wide demand for Virginia's staple, tobacco, vast plantations were cleared, slaves were imported to cultivate them, and important planters were presently able to house themselves in elegant style. Most of the notable mansions of Colonial Virginia stood in the midst of manor-like villages of out-buildings, guest houses, and slave quarters. Wide lawns looked beyond gardens to the broad, ever-adjacent river and the plantation wharf. Here English ships tied up to unload wine, furniture, and new clothes from England and to load the tobacco crop; here the ladies of the household stepped into their barge to go visiting at the next plantation.

Carter's Grove (above), built in 1751 by Carter Burwell, stands today, five miles east of Williamsburg on U. S. 60.

Another such great house is Berkeley (left), a Harrison home, built about 1726. Here, twenty miles below Richmond on State 5, was born Benjamin Harrison, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and President William Henry Harrison.



MOUNT VERNON

Familiar to every American and known to countless foreigners is the gleaming white piazza of Mount Vernon, plantation home of the first President of the United States and now a national shrine. Here, overlooking the Potomac River close to the present city of Washington, George Washington lived the life he loved best, that of a prosperous country squire. Reluctantly he left his acres to lead the colonies as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Wearily he returned for two quiet years after his second term in the highest office of the nation he had helped to found. "I can truly say," he once wrote, "I had rather be at Mount Vernon with a friend or two about me, than to be attended at the seat of government by the officers of state and the representatives of every power in Europe." Washington, the bold and cool statesman, was also a wise and tireless farmer.

The central part of Mount Vernon was built in 1743 by Lawrence Washington, George's half-brother. George, who had lived here with Law-

rence for several years, acquired the estate in 1754. Between 1773 and 1787 he enlarged the house on the north and south ends, until it appeared as it does today. Nearly twenty outbuildings formed a small village, in which fifty or more Negro house servants and artisans lived and worked to make the plantation an almost self-contained community. Here the tired and honored general died on December 14, 1799, and was buried on the estate.

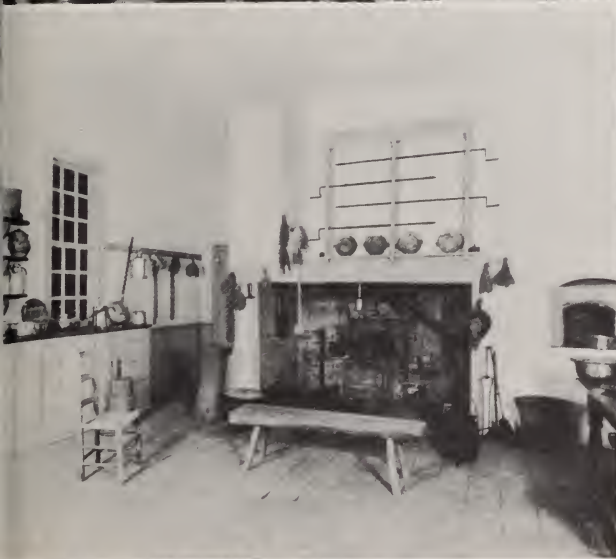


The beautiful sideboard in the dining room is thought to have been purchased by Washington from a neighbor.

Washington's bedroom is furnished almost entirely with original pieces, including the white-curtained bed in which he died.

The crane and a large iron mortar and other original articles still remain in the kitchen at Mount Vernon.

The gardens, with endless boxwood hedges and many varieties of eighteenth-century flowers and herbs, are again carefully tended. And the Mount Vernon Ladies Association is making every effort to bring back mansion and grounds to their appearance in Washington's time.





STRATFORD

Thomas Lee, statesman and magistrate, purchased in 1716 "Clifts Plantation," where he built Stratford between 1725 and

1730. Because of a loss in line of duty, the Lords of Trade in London sent him a bounty, 300 pounds of which was from the privy purse of Queen Caroline. Tradition says this helped to build the great house, which, with its four dependencies, was designed and completed in the grand manner. It was surrounded by vast formal gardens.

The Lees of Stratford produced distinguished men and women for many generations. Scholars, statesmen, and liberators of vision they were, as well as rich planters. Thomas, the builder of Stratford and son of a scholar, was the only native Virginian ever appointed to act as governor of Virginia by the Crown. Six of his sons and a spirited daughter, Hannah, have obscured his importance. Hannah fought for woman's rights and was far ahead of her time. It was Thomas Ludwell Lee who called together 115 citizens, mostly of Westmoreland

County, in 1766 to sign the Leedstown Resolutions. These resolutions, embodying principles expressed ten years later in the Declaration of Independence, were drawn up by another brother, Richard Henry Lee, who was an eloquent pioneer in advocating American independence and emancipation of slaves and author later of the tenth Constitutional Amendment. Four other brothers were outstanding statesmen or diplomats all. Gay, lovable, improvident Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee, a cousin, was Washington's favorite officer, governor of Virginia, and father of Robert E. Lee. The great Confederate general was born at Stratford.

Decaying Stratford, lost to the Lees by Robert E. Lee's half-brother, Henry, in 1820, was bought in 1929-32 by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation. It is being restored and refurbished—house, gardens, and out-buildings. The 1,100-acre estate, one mile off State 3, is run today as nearly as possible just as it must have been in the days of Thomas, the builder. Grist mill and huge brick barn are restored and in use; thoroughbreds stand again in the stables.



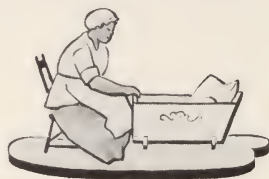
In Mother's Room (top right) were born most of the great Lees, sons of a county that also produced three Presidents of the United States: Washington, Madison, and Monroe.





GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE *National Monument*

George Washington was born on February 11, 1732 (old calendar; February 22 present calendar), at "Wakefield," then known as "Pope's Creek," and now called officially: George Washington Birthplace National Monument. The house that George's father, Augustine Washington, built on a Potomac River inlet in 1723-26 was destroyed by a fire in 1779. The present brick dwelling stands on the site of the original marker in Westmoreland County about two miles off State Route No. 3. The Wakefield National Memorial Association was founded in 1923 by a collateral descendent of Washington. Aided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the Federal Government, which now owns the property, the Association memorialized the old plantation with a typical Virginia plantation mansion of the early eighteenth century. No authentic picture of the old home is known to history. In general appearance, memorialized "Wakefield" is not unlike Gunston Hall, George



Mason's home in Fairfax County. Between pairs of buttressed end-chimneys, a broad gabled roof, set with dormers, shelters a half story above the main floor. Boxwood hedges border a walk leading to the herb and flower garden. A picnic ground is available. About a mile from the memorial house is the old Washington family burial grounds, a brick-walled enclosure, within which thirty-one early members of the family lie buried. George Washington spent his first three years here, before the family moved for a short time to a house, which burned a few years later, on the Mount Vernon estate. After his father's death in 1743, Washington lived at "Wakefield" again for two or three years with his brother, Augustine. "Wakefield" has been completely furnished to portray life of the early eighteenth century, in some cases with furniture that belonged in the Washington family. The fireplace in every room on the main floor is framed in paneling.





"All my wishes end where I hope my days will end, at Monticello."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

CHARLOTTESVILLE

The spirit of Thomas Jefferson lives in the hearts of civilized men of good will everywhere, but particularly in Charlottesville and, indeed, the whole of his native county of Albemarle. City and county have an intensely pleasing air. This has attracted permanent visitors ever since James Monroe came to be near his friend and mentor, the "Sage of Monticello." Jefferson, architect as well as statesman, designed and built his house, Monticello, on its little mountain in a new style of great beauty and far-reaching effect. Overlooking Charlottesville, the mansion, now a patriotic shrine maintained by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, a non-profit organization, is a marvel of variations on classic themes.

Among the many accomplishments of Thomas Jefferson there stand out the Declaration of Independence, the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the purchase of Louisiana.

Jefferson's favorite achievement, perhaps, was the University of Virginia, established in 1819. The original buildings, now in the midst of many more, were designed by him. Spaced in four parallel and connected rows headed by the Rotunda, they stand today across terraced lawns and tree-shaded gardens as one of the finest collegiate groups in the world.

Not far from Monticello is Ashlawn, one of James Monroe's several homes. Fifth President and last of the "Virginia Dynasty," which included Jefferson and James Madison, Monroe's most celebrated acts as statesman were negotiating the Louisiana Purchase for Jefferson, the acquisition of Florida, and the Doctrine that bears his name.

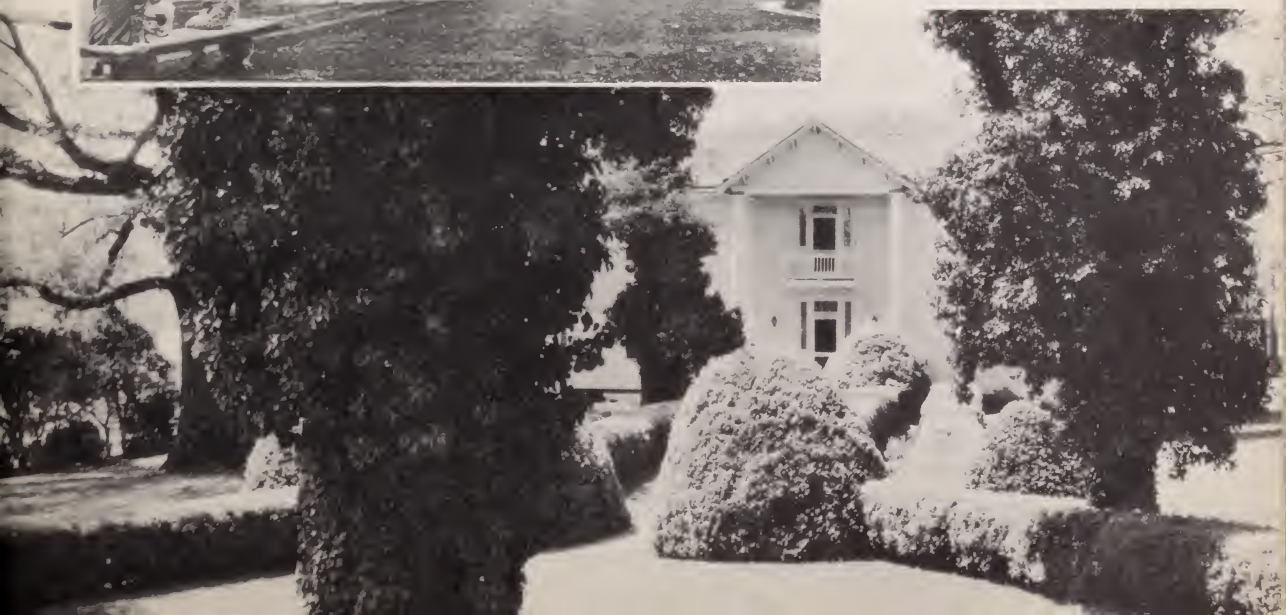




In beautiful Monticello are many evidences of Jefferson's ingenuity, including location of beds—in alcoves, sometimes opening into two rooms at once.

The Rotunda (below), completed in 1826 and central feature among University of Virginia buildings, is an adaptation of the Pantheon in Rome.

In the gardens of Ashlawn (bottom) is ancient boxwood.



STAUNTON

Midway in the Valley of Virginia, Staunton was established as a town in 1761. Spread over many steep little hills, Staunton includes the seat of once-vast Augusta County, which stretched, when it was formed in 1738, from the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Mississippi and from the Great Lakes to the North Carolina line. Staunton was briefly the capital of Vir-



ginia, when the General Assembly fled here in 1781 to escape from the British under Colonel Tarleton in Charlottesville. In 1908 Staunton adopted a city-manager form of government, the first city in the world to do so.

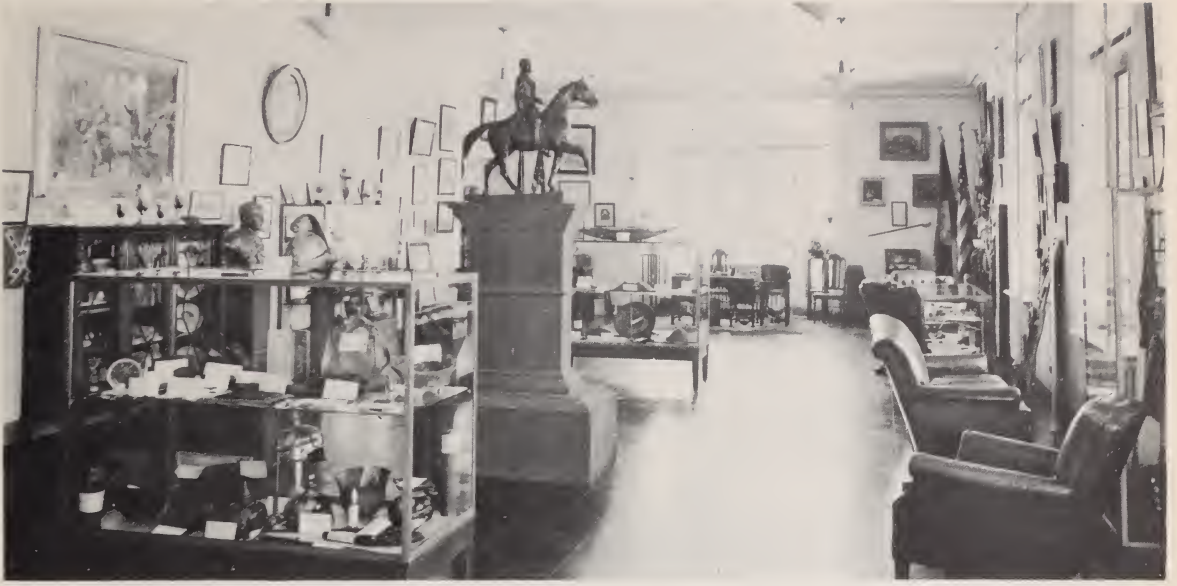
Here on December 28, 1856, Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States, was born in the manse of the First Presbyterian Church, of which his father, Joseph R. Wilson, was pastor. This house (above), built in 1846, and the gardens were recently restored as a shrine.

LURAY MUSEUM

Situated in a log house on Route 211 in Luray is the Luray Museum, heralded as the South's largest private collection of relics, antiques and curios. These date back several centuries, with good representation of the Revolutionary and War Between the States eras. They represent collections of the Zerkel family, which has lived in the Shenandoah Valley for two hundred years. Displayed in ten rooms, the collections include antiques, curios, war relics, glass, china, coins, stamps, buttons, books, art objects,

implements and ancient utensils of the Indians and the early settlers of the Valley and Shenandoah National Park area. One room is devoted entirely to a display of guns and rifles used in wars of by-gone days; one exhibits an old bedroom, with a rare suite of Swiss furniture, being one of the very few complete sets in America; another room is devoted to minerals, fossils, curios and rare objects of ancient days from many parts of the world. This unique collection is as fascinating as it is informative.

LEXINGTON



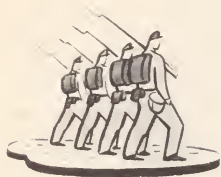
Lexington is the home of two notable institutions: Washington and Lee University and the Virginia Military Institute. The university was founded as Augusta Academy in 1749. The present name celebrates a gift from George Washington and honors Robert E. Lee, who was president from 1865 until his death in 1870. Here, established in 1869, is still taught the oldest course of journalism in an American college. Here is Lee Memorial Chapel, within which lies a recumbent figure in white

marble of Robert E. Lee (below), the work of Edward V. Valentine.

Virginia Military Institute, widely known as "The West Point of the South," was opened in 1839. A corps of V. M. I. cadets distinguished themselves in the Battle of New Market during the War Between the States. In a building here is a museum (above) containing a large collection of military relics.



FREDERICKSBURG



The visitor to Fredericksburg today finds it primarily an old residential community that cherishes a notable past closely associated with the Revolutionary and War Between the States eras. Pre-eminent among the celebrated names is that of the Washington family. George Washington attended school here for four months, and in later years frequently visited his mother who lived in a delightful frame house (bottom) from 1772 to her death in 1789. Betty Washington Lewis, George's only sister, also lived here at Kenmore. James



Monroe was a struggling attorney of the town, his shingle displayed at a small office (top) which now contains some of the fourth President's relics. John Paul Jones had his home here and the armies of the 1860's fought bloody battles on the outskirts of the city. Old places still standing make the city fascinating to those who revere our nation's early history. Included is Rising Sun Tavern, built in 1760. This was among the notable taverns of the Revolutionary era and patronized by the celebrities of that day. Here, George Mason, George Wythe, Edmund Pendleton, Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Ludwell Lee met in 1777 to draft a general revision of the laws of Virginia, which included repeal of entail and primogeniture and establishment of public education and religious liberty.



Kenmore

Colonel Fielding Lewis built Kenmore, in Fredericksburg, (left), for Betty Washington, his second wife and George Washington's only sister, and it soon became a rendezvous for northern Virginians of fashion. Colonel Lewis, a great Revolutionary patriot, was the most active of the commissioners directed by the Virginia convention to manufacture small arms. Kenmore, now restored, is full of furniture and relics associated with the Washington and Lewis families.

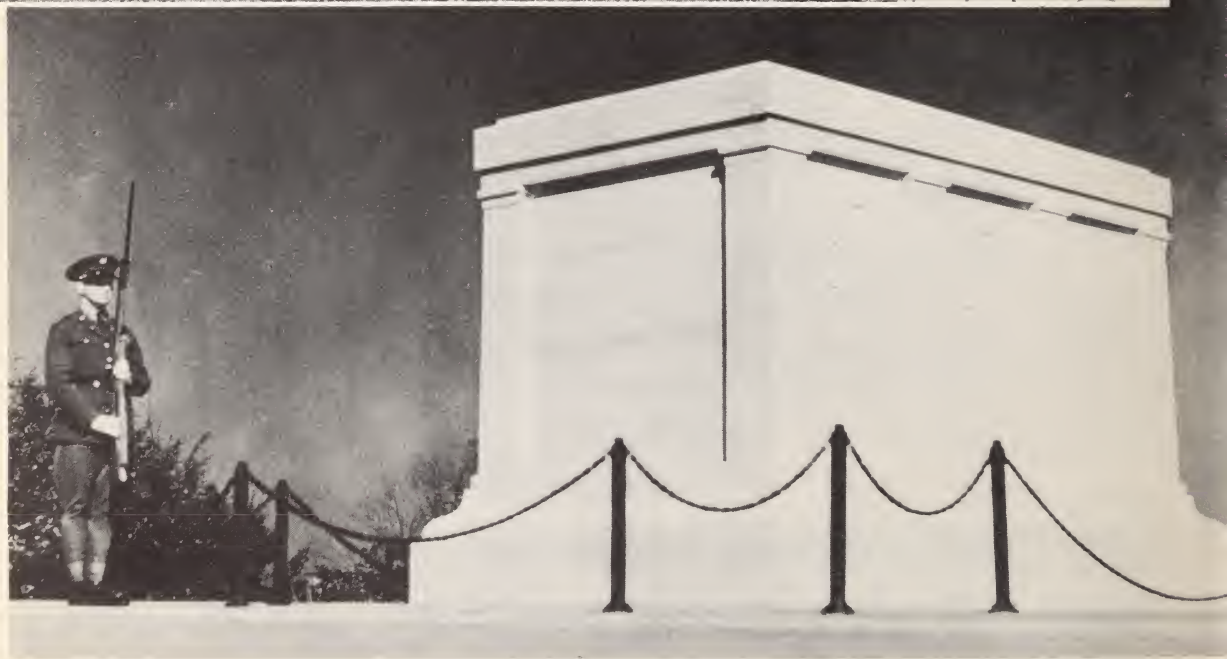
Apothecary Shop

The Hugh Mercer Apothecary Shop was built and operated in the mid-eighteenth century by Dr. Hugh Mercer, who, as a brigadier-general, was killed in the Battle of Princeton. He settled in Fredericksburg on the advice of George Washington, his friend. The shop, recently restored, displays a large collection of apothecary bottles and implements. A little garden is maintained as it used to be, with lavender, thyme and other herbs. This shrine is sponsored by the American Pharmaceutical Association.



Masonic Lodge

George Washington became a Mason in 1753 in the Lodge at Fredericksburg, which, like the Lodge at Alexandria where the First President was Worshipful Master, is open to visitors. An interior doorway and two canopies from the old building are preserved in the present structure, as well as the Bible on which Washington was sworn, the minute book with a record of the three degrees conferred on Washington and a Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington. Fredericksburg also has one of the oldest Masonic burying grounds in the nation.



ARLINGTON

The Arlington National Cemetery, 400 acres of landscaped woodland high above the Potomac, is the largest National burying ground, with the graves of more than 44,000 men and women of the United States services. It was named for Arlington house (top), once home of Robert E. Lee and now chief monument in the National Cemetery. Having graduated from West Point in 1829, Lee distinguished himself in the Mexican War; and it was he who was sent to capture John Brown in 1859.

With reluctance he accepted the command of Virginia's forces in the War Between the States, and with brilliance he led the Confederacy to inevitable defeat at Appomattox—but not before distinguishing himself as one of the greatest military commanders of all time.

Restoration of Arlington as a museum was begun in 1925. Also in the cemetery is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (above), dedicated in 1931.



NEWPORT NEWS

Two things of great contemporary importance distinguish Newport News: A giant shipyard and a great railway terminus. On the site of an old settlement the modern city of Newport News was virtually founded by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, whose terminus here was completed in 1882. Collis P. Huntington, far-sighted head of the Chesapeake and Ohio, founded the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in 1886, and boom years followed. Here, in one of the greatest private shipyards in the world, an important part of the present expansion program of the United States Navy is being put into effect.

About five miles northwest of Newport News on U. S. 60 is the Mariners' Museum (above) in a landscaped park set with anchors, guns and statuary (right). The museum contains more than 45,000 marine antiquities.

The Golf Museum (below) of the James River Country Club houses a unique collection of relics of the game.



ALEXANDRIA

The largest group of charming old houses in Virginia forms the old part of Alexandria, just south of Washington, D. C. On the main Colonial road between North and South, this was a city of taverns and good living. Here representatives from Virginia and Maryland met in 1785 to discuss boundary and commercial disputes between the two states. This conference, continued at Mount Vernon, led to the Annapolis Convention in 1786 and, in turn, to the great Constitutional Convention that opened in Pennsylvania the following year. Alexandria, Washington's "home town," can boast of the oldest daily newspaper in the United States, founded in 1784. Here lived Robert E. Lee for several years, beginning in 1811. Alexandria was once lost to Virginia—from 1791 to 1846 it was part of ten-mile-square District of Columbia.



The Old Presbyterian Meeting House (center) contains what is believed to be the oldest church organ in the nation. The white-painted interior, with box pews, open gallery and semi-domed recess in the end wall behind the centered pulpit has a severity more common to New England than the South. Begun in 1774, it was finished about 1790 and was abandoned as a house of worship in 1886. In it worshipped many Presbyterians of Revolutionary fame. In the adjoining graveyard is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution and the tombs of some of the pallbearers at Washington's funeral.



The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Temple (above) is a gray stone monument in neo-classic style and occupies the site first proposed for the national capitol. George Washington became a Mason in 1753 in the Lodge at Fredericksburg. The idea of a monument to Washington, the Mason, got under way at a meeting of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge (bottom) in Alexandria in 1910, this being the Lodge of which the First President was once Worshipful Master. The Temple was completed at a cost of \$5,000,000, contributed by 3,000,000 Masons, and will eventually house the portraits and relics in possession of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge.



Erected in 1752, the Carlyle House (above left) was built by John Carlyle, a Scottish merchant who came to America in 1740. In April, 1755, Carlyle, then commissary of the Virginia forces, offered his house to General Braddock, Commodore Keplin and the royal governors of four colonies, who met in the Blue Room to plan a concerted campaign against the French and Indians. Colonel George Washington was present and was received as a volunteer aide on the general's staff. With its interesting interiors, furnishings and small but beautiful garden, it is one of the interesting shrines of Alexandria.

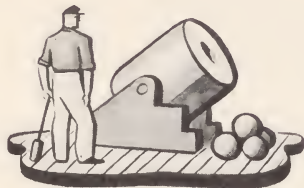
In Gadsby's Tavern (above right), built in 1752, met the Alexandria Convention, participated in by George Washington and George Mason, which, adjourning to Mount Vernon, called the Annapolis Convention, which in turn called the Philadelphia Convention that drafted the Federal Constitution. Here Mason wrote the "Fairfax Resolves," one of the first written assertions of colonial rights. General Braddock and Washington started the famous expedition to Fort Duquesne from the doorway of this Tavern. Washington attended the famous Washington Birthnight Balls in the beautiful ballroom, where once balls were held in honor of the King and Queen of England.



The Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop, built in 1792, contains one of the finest collections of authentic antique drugstore furnishings and medicinal bottles in America. Displayed are flint-glass bottles, mortars with pestles, old thermometers, scales, weights and measures. Notables of the Revolution used it, including Mrs. Martha Washington, who wrote on a note displayed: "Mrs. Washington desires Mr. Stabler to send by bearer a quart bottle of the best Castor Oil and a bill for it, Mt. Vernon, 1802." The shop is sponsored by the American Pharmaceutical Association.



NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARKS



ALMOST the entire story of military operations in Virginia from the beginning to the end of the War Between the States is unfolded by the system of National Battlefield Parks within the state. Administered by the United States Department of the Interior through the National Park Service, the system includes the Manassas National Battlefield Park, the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, the Richmond National Battlefield Park, the Petersburg National Military Park, and the Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Monument.

In these areas the fields themselves are outdoor laboratories that attractively combine opportunities for recreation and study.

The Manassas National Battlefield Park covers ground that was fought over in the first major engagement of the War—First Manassas or Bull Run, in 1861—and in Second Manassas or Bull Run of the following year. Bald Hill, the Stone House and Stone Bridge, and the Henry House Hill, key battlepositions, are among the many points of interest.

The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park embraces the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Courthouse. Few areas of like size hold so much for the

student of this war, with its military, political, social and economic implications. Tactics, strategy, heroism, tremendous casualties, incidents of human interest and intense drama combine here a panorama of events from Manassas to Cold Harbor. The very names echo in the memory: Sunken Road, Stone Wall, Chancellor House ruins, Bivouac site, Jackson Trail, Jackson Shrine, Fairview, the Wildflower Preserve, Wilderness Run and Bloody Angle. With these scenes the National and Confederate cemeteries unite to provide an almost perfect setting for the historical picture.

The Richmond National Battlefield Park is identified with the campaign waged against Richmond by McClellan in 1862, and the equally futile attempt by Grant to take the Confederate capital in 1864. In the latter instance, this park supplies most of the links between the Bloody Angle at Spotsylvania and the Petersburg campaign of 1864-65. Fortifications remain throughout the entire area and the details connected with Cold Harbor and Fort Harrison are of particular note.

The Petersburg National Military Park is especially significant because operations here resulted in the fall of Richmond and in the surrender at Appomattox. Accounts of the desperate actions at Fort Stedman and at the Crater abound in dramatic and instructive incidents. The remarkable remains at Battery Five, Forts Haskell, Davis, Wadsworth, Fisher and their connecting infantry lines also furnish evidence of the stubborn struggles necessary to force

Lee's army from Petersburg.

The Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Monument memorializes the ending of "America's Tragedy." With the momentous event that occurred in this rural setting began the rebirth of the nation. Work is now under way toward the restoration and rehabilitation of the old village of Appomattox, with the McLean House as the central attraction.

There is besides a small state battlefield park at Sayler's Creek, near Rice, where a battle was fought three days before the surrender, April 6, 1865. It



is the link between Petersburg and Appomattox.

Attractive woodland drives, walks and bridle trails through the parks make the fortifications and key positions accessible. The parks are provided with picnic areas and sanitary facilities. There are visitors' information stations at strategic points where expert guidance may be obtained without charge.

Museums, libraries, narrative and directional markers, relief maps, orientation discs, and other educational features add to the interest and pleasure of a visit to the battlefields.







It was at Chancellorsville that "Stonewall" Jackson was shot accidentally by one of his own men. A monument has been erected near the spot (left). The National Park Service, as part of a complete system of battlefield information, has put up explanatory markers (below) at important points.



Several battles were fought around Fredericksburg, which was partly destroyed. This is depicted by dioramas (above) in the National Park Service Museum in Fredericksburg.

Union forces tried for four years to take Richmond. Approach from the north was never successful. No more so was the Peninsula Campaign, which was stopped dead within earshot of the city. Richmond was protected by forts, including Fort Hoke, where casemates have been reconstructed (below).

A new bronze likeness of General Thomas J. Jackson, erected by the Commonwealth of Virginia (opposite), stands on the battlefields of Manassas, near the spot where the Confederate military genius gained the *nom de guerre* of "Stonewall."

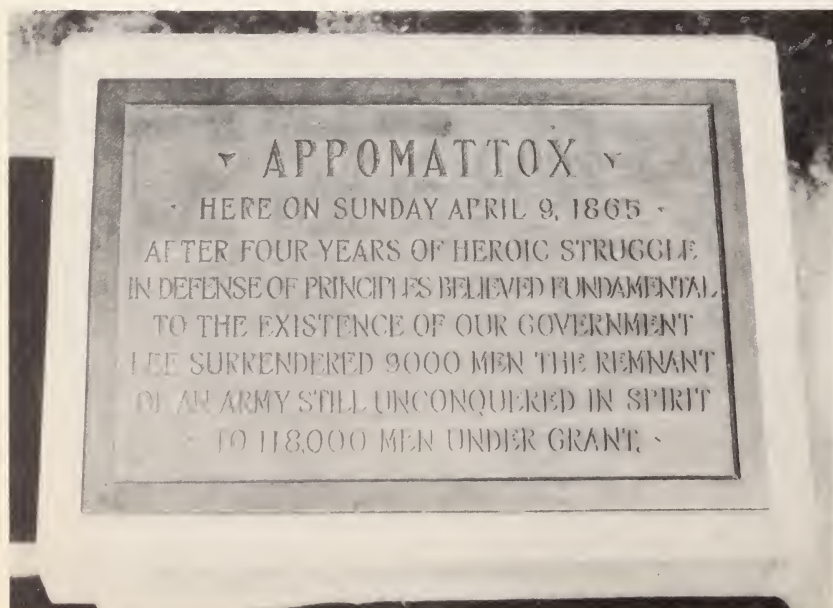




The key to Richmond was Petersburg, south of it. The siege of Petersburg, a railroad junction, was begun in June, 1864. A portion of the defense works were mined by the Federals. The explosion of 8,000 pounds of powder created a vast crater, partly visible today (below), in which a fruitless slaughter, the Battle of the Crater, took place on July 30, 1864.



At Petersburg the South made its last stand. Use by Federals of a mortar, *The Dictator* (above) mounted on a railway car, was an innovation—among the first known use of railway artillery. By spring Lee's position in Petersburg became hopeless. Out-numbered and cut off from his supply, he began to withdraw his troops on April 2, 1864.



At Appomattox Lee surrendered to Grant and brought to a close the tragic and bitter War Between the States. From Petersburg, Lee moved swiftly westward, but he was out-distanced by Grant's vastly greater forces. With 9,000 men, remnant of a great army, surrounded by 118,000 men under Grant, Lee realized that further struggle would be hopeless. On the afternoon of April 9, 1865, the two commanders agreed upon terms of surrender.

STATE HISTORICAL MARKERS

All over the state of Virginia—most thickly in the oldest, eastern part—are scattered historical markers. The Virginia Conservation Commission began in 1927 to mark the spots of greatest historical interest in Virginia—for the enlightenment of Virginians as well as out-of-state tourists. Virginia pioneered in thus setting up a state system of historical markers. Other states have adopted similar systems, some patterned on Virginia's. About 1,400 of these large double-faced metal markers have been set up. Tersely worded, the information on them is set in large letters to make them easy to read from passing motorcars. In many cases a parking turnout has been cleared for leisurely motorists, who wish to read every word with care. For the more rapid traveler a handbook has been prepared in which the text of all the markers is given and identified by a system of numbering and lettering, so that only the code letter and number need be caught by the passing eye. The text can then be read from the booklet on one's lap.



Battlefields, churches, statesmen, pioneers, and numerous "firsts" are among the many scenes and events identified by Virginia's readable state historical markers.



FUN MAP OF VIRGINIA







HISTORIC CHURCHES

THE Colonial Churches in Virginia, with their quiet graveyards, constitute one of the most interesting and appealing groups of colonial buildings now in existence. They are situated, most of them, in rural sections remote from towns, and with their venerable age and antique interiors speak of the life of passing generations through which they have borne their continuing witness to the eternal element of religious faith in human lives.

The Church of England was established by law in the Colony of Virginia and was supported by taxes. Its parishes covered the colony. At the time of the Revolution, there were nearly 100 par-

ishes and 250 church and chapel buildings. Of these, thirty-eight churches still stand and are owned and used by the Protestant Episcopal Church. About a dozen more, still standing, are owned and used by other religious bodies. All of those still in existence are in the section of the State east of the Blue Ridge Mountains and most of them in the Tidewater section.

Parishes in Colonial Virginia, being units of civil administration as well as ecclesiastical organization, were formed by the civil authority. They were usually named for localities in England or place names connected with the Royal family. Parishes formed after the begin-

The ivy-mantled ruin of a tower is all that is left of the first brick church built on this site at Jamestown. The church itself, begun in 1639 and rebuilt after the fire of 1698, was faithfully reconstructed in 1907 (opposite). Here Pocahontas was baptized "Rebecca" and married to John Rolfe in 1614.



The walls of serene old St. John's in Richmond (right) once echoed the ringing challenge of Patrick Henry, who begged in 1775 for "liberty or death."

St. Paul's Church (below), incorporating the walls of the church built here in 1739, was the only building to survive Dunmore's bombardment of Norfolk in 1776.



ning of resistance to the British Parliament were frequently named for notable persons in England who had shown sympathy for the American Colonies.

In the fifty years after the Revolution, the Episcopal Church in Virginia was

forced to go through a bitter experience of prostration and sequestration of property, during which the great majority of its parishes were disorganized and the churches abandoned. Within this period many churches were destroyed and



St. Luke's (above), one of the oldest churches in the United States, built near Smithfield some time in the seventeenth century, has been carefully repaired.

A canopied pulpit is centered in front of the fine Palladian window in Christ Church, Alexandria (below). In this church, built in 1767-73, worshipped regularly two of Virginia's greatest men—George Washington and Robert E. Lee.



almost all of those still standing were left to decay and desecration. Only gradually was the Church able to regain and restore to use those that remained. Almost every one of them shows some evidence of this unhappy period.

Because life in Colonial Virginia was almost entirely agricultural and there were very few towns, the churches were the meeting places of

the people of every community. The preachers were among the most intellectual of the citizens and usually were teachers as well. Elections of members of the House of Burgesses came every four or five years, public elections of vestrymen only once in many years. The meetings of the County Court were usually once a month. The Church with its regular weekly services occupied therefore a much larger place in the social life of the community than it does today. There was a time set during the service for official no-



To Jefferson Davis, kneeling inside St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Richmond (above), the news came on April 2, 1865, that Petersburg and Richmond were to be evacuated.

Handsome Pohick Church in Fairfax County (left) was completed in 1774. Washington, who helped plan the edifice, was a member of the vestry.

Secluded old Blandford Church (below), retaining walls first built in 1735-37, stands among ivy-draped trees in its mossy brick-walled cemetery in Petersburg.



tices, the reading of the Governor's proclamations, new laws to be brought quickly to the knowledge of the people and other matters of importance. It was the one regular opportunity for scattered neighbors to meet and discuss neighborhood affairs and business, and, when need arose, the wider aspects of Colonial affairs and problems.

VIRGINIA SEASHORE



DEDICATED to recreation and fun and located near some of the nation's most sacred historic shrines, the Virginia Seashore is the Old Dominion's choice contribution to the pleasure of those millions of Americans who annually trek to the ocean and the bay for their vacations and rest. Verily, it is a year 'round playground among historic shrines.

The Virginia Seashore proper is that part of the state which includes Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Cape Henry, Ocean View, Willoughby, Old Point Comfort and the other cities and towns nearby. Near the center of this great playground is Cape Henry, where Sir Christopher Newport and Captain John Smith, leaders of the band of English settlers, first landed, on April 26, 1607, and stayed until they moved up the James River and established the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown on May 13 of the same year. Nearby, too, is Williamsburg, restored to its appearance 200 years ago when the state was under the rule of the British Crown, and Yorktown, the American

Revolution's surrender grounds.

In such a setting is Virginia Beach, eighteen miles east of Norfolk—one of the really notable seashore resorts of the East, having a temperature during the summer averaging seventy-five degrees. Fronting on the Atlantic Ocean, this "Dominion of Pleasure" has about everything to insure a happy, carefree entertainment-filled seashore vacation. A stroll down the long concrete "boardwalk," flanked by hotels and cottages noted for their accommodations and famous Virginia seafood, will reveal a colorful array of bathers lolling in the sand to take full advantage of the healthful rays of the sun while others are enjoying a dip in the ocean or a plunge in the surf.

While the older generation are basking in the smooth, clean white sand beach or sporting in the surf, the children can entertain themselves in the sand or at the casinos and amusement parks which are equipped with every imaginable device for juvenile pleasure.

Aquaplaning is growing in popularity at Virginia Beach and furnishes many a



Lawns, hotels, and cottages, lined up along a paved promenade nearly three miles long, face the Atlantic breakers rolling in on Virginia Beach. Thousands come here to relax or play. Sun-bathers stretch out on the hot sand, others gather in groups beneath the soothing shade of beach umbrellas. The young and energetic take to bicycles and peddle tirelessly from end to end of the long paved walk. Sooner or later everyone at Virginia Beach is tempted by the cool blue waters of the Atlantic.





Catboats race best with an attractive crew of one.



When boy and girl go cycling, the girl-friend leads the way. But pretty girls, all by themselves, can make a big catch at Virginia Beach.



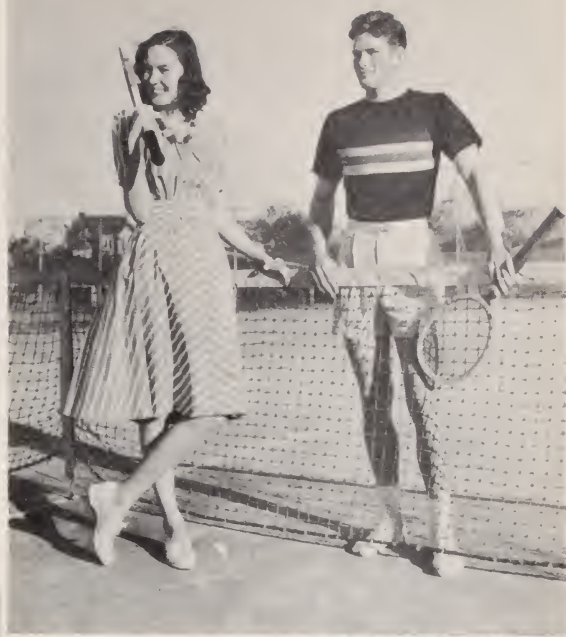


Under the summer sun, young folk take to the tennis courts, others to croquet on smooth, green lawns. Still others choose up sides and battle for supremacy at volley ball on the beach.

real thrill as the rider swoops across the water in the wake of a motor-driven craft. Riding the crest of the waves aboard a surf board is another sport for those seeking a thrill.

The golfer will find Virginia Beach a paradise. There are two courses, the Princess Anne and the Cavalier, which are played the year 'round. The former is considered throughout golf-dom as one of the sportiest in the East, having a total yardage of 6,208 and a par of 72. It extends through a forest of pines over rolling country peaceful to the eye. The Cavalier course, the latest to be built, is 6,000 yards and has the novelty of being located on a peninsula almost entirely surrounded by water, with more natural hazards than are usually found in most locations.

Horseback riding and hiking along pine-scented trails and through the unique semi-



Two bull's-eyes are the goals of these young people as they try an ancient sport at modern Virginia Beach.



Poised on the crest of a breaker, a pair of surfboard riders sweep towards the beach, where a class of vacationists take their "daily dozen."



tropical regions of nearby Seashore State Park, tennis, badminton, dancing to the tune of nationally famous orchestras, archery, cycling along the boardwalk and trails, fishing in the ocean for big ones or in the inland salt and fresh water lakes for smaller ones; motor and sailboating—these are among the many sports to be enjoyed at this famous resort, which boasts also beach and surf clubs with its cabanas and other features for those who prefer this atmosphere.



Out beyond the breakers, surfboards must be pedaled into position for the long ride into shore.

Hip-deep in foam, energetic sportsmen go in for surf-casting.

The Atlantic Ocean at Virginia Beach rolls close to floors surrounded by refreshment. Nationally-famous bands make music for tea and evening dances and folks of all ages forget the cares of a worried world.





Little tots build castles in the clean white sand as the waves roll in. Youth, leaping, is full of joy in fresh, salt-air and sunshine on sand dunes which date to the Glacial Age. Cycling on trails or along the concrete "boardwalk" at Virginia Beach and golf over pine-scented courses give new life to many.

Ocean View, together with neighboring Willoughby, has a frontage of several miles on a beautiful white sand beach overlooking the lower Chesapeake Bay and the Virginia Capes. Salt water fishing is nowhere better in Virginia than off Ocean View. The famous Ocean View Spot, Croakers, Hog Fish, Salmon Trout, Chub, Flounder, and many other varieties are caught in abundance. Deep sea fishing is also to be enjoyed. At the boat houses will be found everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of those who wish to enjoy the sport where fish are hungry, the bait is plentiful and a bite is a bite. Men, women and children, old and young alike, may be seen daily in fishing parties which dot the





Along the wooded shores and inlets near the beach, groups take quiet pleasure on horseback.

Some like to sun-tan; others prefer protection from the rays. Rows of cabanas at Virginia Beach make an all-day waterfront "home" for many. Here's rest and relaxation at its best.



waters of Ocean View from sun-up to sun-down during the season.

Bathing, swimming and other salt water sports are most popular at Ocean View, where the water has a summer average of seventy degrees. At night, there is dancing and other amusements.



DEEP SEA FISHING *and* YACHTING



TEN white marlin on the deck of a single boat set a record off the Virginia coast which will probably stand for a long time. It is a record for the wide world and shows that the angler does not have to go to Bimini or Cuba for these great fish. No experienced big game angler need be told that the white marlin is one of the greatest of all game fish, one which will make fifteen or twenty wild leaps before it is possible to bring him to the boat.

These great acrobatic battlers are plentiful in the blue waters off the coast of Virginia, and one does not have to go but ten miles out to find blue water. More and more fishermen are coming for them each year. Nearly a score of boats are available to take parties to the reefs where these fish abound.

The Gulf Stream sweeps close to Virginia's shores, and a brief and pleasant boat ride takes the angler to its edge. No one knows what

fish may be caught further out, where the kelp floats and the water is like indigo, but it is the belief of the experts that the great blue marlin, the bluefin tuna and other preferred game fish can be caught on their annual migrations. It was not until 1939 that it was known that the white marlin were so plentiful in Virginia waters.

While this fish is the principal objective of big game fishermen who come to Virginia, a trip is seldom unsatisfactory because of the large number of lesser fish which may be caught while in quest of marlin. It has been not uncommon for a party to land over fifty dolphin in a single day, and these speedy and beautiful fish average from five to fifteen pounds. Then there are many school tuna, a preferred game fish, and the arctic bonito, a swift swimmer and hard fighter.

In recent years many ambitious anglers who

Deep-sea fishing is a real sport. It takes muscle and patience to land big fellows (opposite). Sportsmen go out in motor boats at dawn and return with a fine catch at the end of an energetic day.

The broad waters of lower Chesapeake Bay and its many tributary inlets are ideal for small-boat racing. Regattas (below) are held at many bayside resorts, to which city folk come for week-ends of sport on the water.





Everyone watches with bated breath while a big fish is being landed with a gaff-hook (above).

Surf casters (below) and their fat prizes line the beach on a calm, gray day. Drum are caught in great number.



are unable to go to the far places in search of big game fish have been coming to Virginia to test their prowess against sharks, which are very numerous in these waters. They run in size all the way from the little sand sharks the length of a man's arm to the big man-eaters weighing a thousand pounds or more. Needless to say, heavy tackle is required.

Seldom does a year pass that some angler in Virginia waters does not win a first prize in the national contests for the largest red drum, or channel bass. The grey trout, or weakfish, are in particular abundance, and the cabio running to sixty or seventy pounds are not scorned by the big game fishermen.

Every year more and more pleasure yachtsmen and boatmen are using Virginia waters for their vacations and journeyings. Fine natural harbors are provided especially at Norfolk, Hampton and Newport News. The whole of the Chesapeake Bay area is, in fact, a yachts-

man's paradise, while the tributaries of the Bay—the York, James, Potomac, Rappahannock and Piankitank Rivers—are widely traveled by all types of pleasure craft. In virtually every section of this area will be found small marine railways, fuel, accessories, and other supplies and equipment for pleasure boatmen.

Safe anchorages abound and the yacht or boatman can take his pick of a variety of amusements. At Norfolk one is close to Virginia Beach, Ocean View and other seashore resorts. If one chooses to fish, there are spots in the Chesapeake Bay which are among the most celebrated bluefishing grounds in the world. The bay and rivers abound in trout, croakers and spot, to say nothing of the highly prized striped bass, or rockfish.

To combine objectives, the yachtsman need not confine his trip to fishing. Tidewater Virginia is rich in our national history.



Expectant anglers in the stern of a motor boat hold their lines taut, waiting hopefully. One has not waited in vain. His fine fish is already safely in the boat. Deep-sea sport fishing is popular all along Virginia's irregular coast. From towns and villages on the Eastern Shore, along the peninsulas, and around the Hampton Roads area, parties go out in chartered boats during most of the year. Tackle may be rented and guides hired, so that no special preparation is necessary for enthusiasts, whether novices or seasoned sportsmen.



SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK *and* SKYLINE DRIVE



THE Shenandoah National Park, in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, seventy-five miles west of the Nation's Capital, is the country's most popular National Park.

The Park may be entered at Front Royal; at Thornton Gap *via* U. S. Route 211; at Swift Run Gap *via* U. S. Route 33; and at Rockfish Gap *via* U. S. 250.

Of primary appeal to the motorist is the famous Skyline Drive, a broad, smooth, paved highway, which runs the length of the Park from Front Royal on the north to Rockfish Gap near Waynesboro on the south, a distance of 107 miles. At Rockfish Gap the Drive links with the Blue Ridge Parkway, a scenic highway (now under construction) which will connect the Shenandoah National Park with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee.

Following, in general, the crest of the Blue Ridge, the Skyline Drive commands innumerable vistas of the Piedmont Plateau and the Shenandoah Valley, which resemble patchwork quilts when viewed from the mountain tops. The scenery is varied by wooded mountains, vast canyons or hollows, and open areas of amazing beauty. Numerous parking overlooks have been constructed at strategic points where the motorists can pause to enjoy the views.

Added to the unsurpassed panoramic scenes, there are innumerable opportuni-

ties to enjoy nature at her best—tumbling waterfalls, deep and narrow canyons, cool shady forests, open meadows, and a continuous display of wild flowers throughout the summer. All these may be seen and enjoyed from the road or along the 158 miles of trails. Hikers and horseback riders find inviting trails radiating in all directions.

Six picnic grounds have been provided for visitors in locations that take full advantage of the primitive beauty of the mountain setting. Natural conditions have been altered as little as possible in the development of these areas, but the picnickers will find them equipped with tables and benches, fireplaces, water, comfort stations, and ample parking space. Big Meadows campground, for tent and trailer campers, has these facilities, also a laundry and shower building.

The Virginia Sky-Line Company operates lunch counters, dining rooms, and cabins at various locations from April through October.

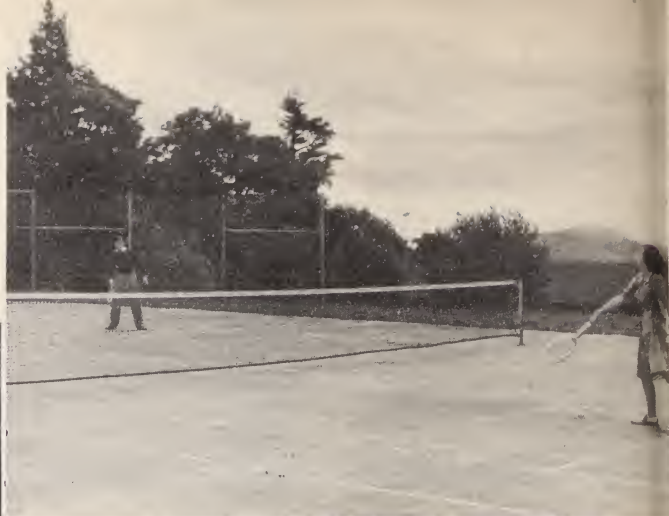
Skyland, a mountaintop development 3,600 feet above sea level, has long been regarded as one of the most unusual resorts in the East. Here are accommodations for 200 guests in rustic cabins overlooking magnificent views of the Valley below. A majority of the cabins have living rooms with fireplaces, bedrooms, and bath with hot and cold water.

Big Meadows Lodge, situated on top

Along the crest of the Blue Ridge winds Skyline Drive for 107 miles, from Front Royal on the north to Afton, near Waynesboro, on the south. This wide, mountain highway through Shenandoah National Park invades a world that was, until recently, a wilderness known only to mountain folk and occasional hikers. Today, cars climb quickly to airy heights overlooking endless views of valleys and forest-clad mountains, where the official state flower, dogwood, blossoms forth in the springtime and where countless other flowering shrubs and trees make beautiful this mountain playground.



Invigorating mountain air adds zest to tennis matches on asphalt courts on top of the Blue Ridge at Big Meadows. Nearby is the Lodge and over the hills the camping grounds.



The Drive does not always follow the crest. Once it tunnels (above) through the rocky flank of a mountain.

Clear mountain streams, tumbling down from the crest of the Blue Ridge to the valleys below, cascade (right) to the edge of Skyline Drive and pass under it to cascade on down again.



Again and again the Drive affords panoramic views of well-kept farms in the Valley, and mountains beyond.

Trails wind away from the Drive through forests of pine and oak, gay in the spring and summer, and a riot of color in the fall. Some of the trees are generations old. They provide a cool resting spot for tired hikers and horseback riders.



From the rocky edge of a lofty crag riders may look out beyond the wooded slopes below them to the broad Valley of Virginia and the Alleghany mountains in the distance.



of Black Rock Mountain overlooking the beautiful valley, provides both hotel and cabin accommodations. There are other lodging and dining facilities at Dickey Ridge, Panorama, and Swift Run Gap.

Shenandoah National Park is open all the year. Its attraction changes with the seasons. In spring the budding shrubs

and trees and the early flowers have a particular charm; during the summer when the trees are in full leaf, blooms of shrubs and herbs add to their beauty; with the coming of fall the mountainsides are a fantastic riot of autumn color; in winter this is a favored pleasure ground for ski and snowshoe enthusiasts.



Summer visitors to Shenandoah National Park sometimes bring with them trailers or tents and camping outfit and stay awhile.

A climb through the fragrant woods brings the hiker out onto rocky crags. Another trail may lead to a sylvan pool and comely bathers (right).







Wide overlooks along the Skyline Drive provide ample parking and curve out above deep valleys and face wooded folds of neighboring mountains. A tiny streak in the distance outlines the path of the Drive as it winds its way over the backbone of the Blue Ridge. The Drive has long, sweeping curves, safe and easy to negotiate.





Gorgeous views of hills, hollows, mountains and valleys can be had from points along the Skyline Drive. A ranger of the National Park Service pauses to view one of the beautiful valleys, where, from the mountaintop, well-kept farms resemble giant patchwork quilts.

More visitors to the Shenandoah are learning that as striking as views from the Skyline Drive are, the real, unspoiled beauty of the park is off the Drive, in regions reached from trails which radiate throughout this playground.

Doyle River Falls (right), in the southern section, has a cooling and refreshing beauty.



BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY



THE Blue Ridge Parkway is the longest road planned as a single unit in American highway history. When completed, it will connect the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks, a distance of 485 miles. Following the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains at an average of 3,000 feet above sea level, it will traverse portions of the George Washington, Jefferson, and Pisgah National Forests.

One hundred and forty miles of the paved Parkway are now open between Roanoke, Virginia, and Blowing Rock, North Carolina, and an additional twenty miles beyond Linville, North Carolina. Over easy grades and around gentle curves the motorist may enjoy the grandeur of mountain scenery and the charm of the valleys; or perhaps it is the more intimate view of a mountain farm that will interest him. The dogwood, flame azalea, laurel, and rhododendron in early May, the many varieties of wild

summer flowers, and the deep rich shades of fall foliage create a color pattern of never ending beauty. This scenic picture is protected by a wide right-of-way upon which there are no billboards or commercial traffic to distract the traveler.

Recreational areas are being developed at Smart View and Rocky Knob in Virginia, and at Cumberland Knob (where a sandwich shop is now available) and The Bluffs in North Carolina. Here picnicking facilities, comfort stations, and drinking water are available.

Other Parkway sections near Waynesboro and in the vicinity of Apple Orchard and the Peaks of Otter in Virginia and in the Asheville region in North Carolina are graded and have a crushed stone surface; however, local inquiry should be made regarding the availability of these sections as they are open part season only.





Roadside flowers, quaint mountain homes, old mills and other reminders of life among the mountain people are among the fascinating scenes to be enjoyed in a tour over the Blue Ridge Parkway.



VIRGINIA STATE PARKS



MANY of Virginia's picturesque and beautiful scenic possessions by the sea, in the mountains, beside lakes and rivers and in forests and rolling upland, have been included in the state park system.

Each of the six parks has an individuality of its own. All provide swimming and bathing, with bathhouses, hiking, picnic areas with shelters, restaurants where prepared meals, groceries and provisions may be obtained. Boating and fishing are available at all parks except Staunton River.

Cabins, completely equipped and furnished, with electricity, are in each park and may be rented for a minimum period of one week and for a maximum period of two weeks. Two parks, Doughat and Hungry Mother, have guest lodges for overnight or week-end visitors.

Three parks, Fairy Stone, Hungry Mother and Westmoreland, have modern tent and trailer camping areas which include regularly tested drinking water, a central wash room with laundry and showers, electric cut-ins for trailers, complete sanitary facilities including submerged garbage disposal facilities, outdoor cooking ovens with fuel provided without cost and a shelter with fireplaces for cooking in inclement weather.

Doughat Park, a few miles east of Clifton Forge, encloses 5,000 acres in the rugged Alleghany Mountains. Its streams and waterfalls feed a beautiful mountain lake, which is well stocked with fish. The park has twenty-five cabins, situated in a beautiful wooded area near the lake, and a guest lodge. With its many miles of foot trails, Doughat is noted for its trees, flowers and wild life.

Fairy Stone Park covers 5,000 acres in Patrick County at the foothills of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains and is named for the lucky or fairy stones which are found so abundantly in the area.

It has a lake of 168 acres, well stocked with game fish, and ideal for boating. Nine cabins overlook the lake. To students of wild life, botany and geology, the natural history of this park is a veritable paradise.

Hungry Mother Park, near Marion, covers 2,400 acres in the rugged Alleghany Mountains. The lake of 108 acres, well stocked with fish, has a shore line of six miles and winds about beautiful mountains. Its seven cabins are in a beautiful wooded area, and there is a guest lodge.

Seashore Park, embracing 3,400 acres, is near Cape Henry and provides salt water bathing in the Chesapeake Bay. The park is surrounded on its western boundary by inland lakes and bays. Foot and bridle trails lead to Spanish moss and cypress pools, which are among the park's unique semi-tropical features. There are six cabins. Seashore Park is close to Virginia Beach, one of the most popular seashore resorts of the East.

Staunton River Park, near South Boston, in the heart of the tobacco-growing area at the confluence of the Staunton and Dan rivers, has a delightful cabin colony along the cliffs that overlook the Staunton River. The park has the largest outdoor swimming pool in the state, with a wading pool close by for children. Tennis courts and scenic foot trails add to its recreational interest.

Westmoreland Park, near Montross, comprises 1,266 acres in one of Virginia's most historic sections. Bounded on the east by the broad Potomac River, which provides a picturesque bathing beach of one and a quarter miles, this park has eighteen cabins situated on the cliffs overlooking the river. It is ideal for salt water sports and fishing.

For cabin rental rates and other details, communicate with the Virginia Conservation Commission, Division of Parks, Richmond, Virginia.



Fairy Stone, Hungry Mother and Westmoreland state parks have modern tent and trailer camps. Fetching water is sometimes a lady's work, while a gentleman turns on the electricity.

In 5,000-acre Fairy Stone State Park near Bassett in the Blue Ridge, nine log cabins, beside camping grounds, are provided for tourists. Whole families come to relax—to read, to enjoy the children, or just to sit around luxuriously—in the silence of the pine woods. For more energetic moments there is boating and swimming in the 168-acre lake nearby. Trails for hiking and bridle paths for horseback riding lead up the wooded slopes of the Blue Ridge.



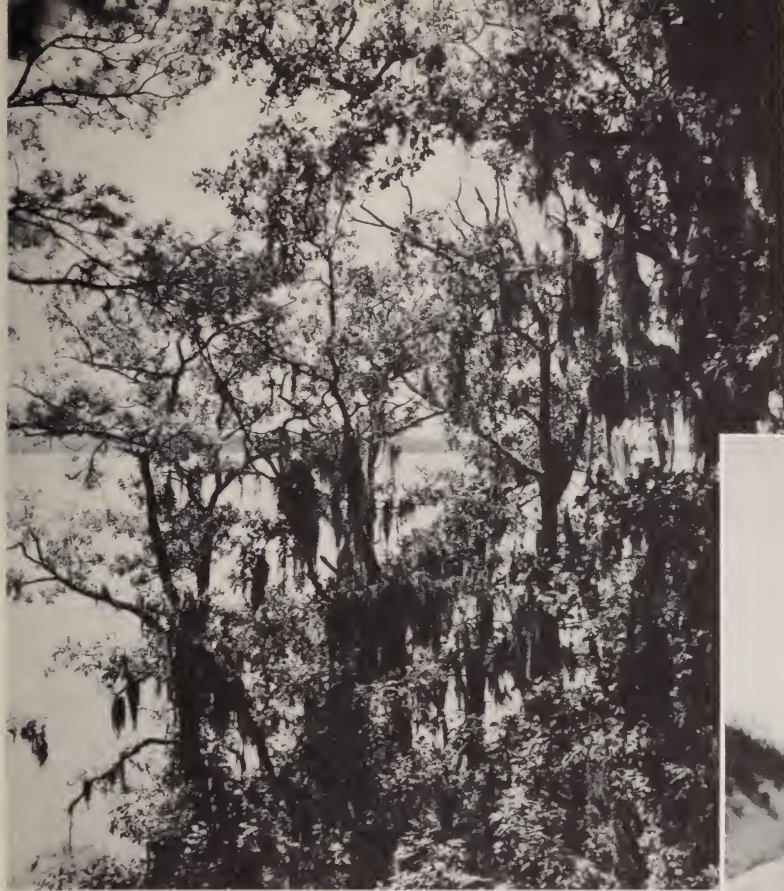
Young people come to Fairy Stone Park for a week or more of holiday in fresh air and healthy sunshine. Fairy Stone Park got its name from curious little stones found in this area. Said to have a legendary origin, they have the form of a cross—many that of St. Andrew's cross; some shaped like the Roman cross; the most sought after are those shaped like the Maltese cross.

In Douthat State Park at Clifton Forge in the Allegheny Mountains is a great mountain lake with a sandy beach. Flowers and wild life abound in the park's 5,000 acres. Near the bathing pavillion, there are twenty-five cabins fully equipped and furnished. City folk come here to idle away their precious summer holidays.

The triangle of land between the Dan and Staunton rivers as they converge is the site of Staunton River State Park near South Boston. Here is the largest outdoor swimming pool in the state. A special shallow pool provides safe swimming for little tots. There are eight cabins in the woods nearby, as well as tennis courts. Trails and bridle-paths wind through the park woodland.

The lake in Hungry Mother State Park near Marion has a shore line six miles long. Wooded hills drop romantically to the water's edge. Boats are provided for sailing on the lagoon-like bays of the lake. There are seven cabins as well as camping grounds for those who come with tents or trailers to this 2,400-acre park. The name Hungry Mother goes back to the cry of a lost child whose mother, having escaped from Indians, was found dying of hunger in the woods long ago.





Big girls play in the sand at Seashore State Park near Cape Henry. Beyond the sand dunes lies Chesapeake Bay, with a good beach and bathing facilities. The park's 3,400 acres are typical of this low-lying part of Virginia. The woods here, cut by bridle-paths and trails, are hung with wisps of Spanish moss.



On the lake (left) in Fairy Stone Park groups row about lazily, and a lone fisherman leans against a pine tree at the lake's edge.

In Westmoreland County near Montross is Westmoreland State Park—1,266 acres on the Potomac River. Beyond the fine sandy beach rise wooded cliffs. Young folk break into an exuberant run on the firm sand. There are ten cabins here and adequate bathing facilities. Fishing on the broad Potomac is a favorite sport.





NATIONAL AND STATE FORESTS



THE pleasure of pathless woods and solitudes, celebrated by Byron and dear to every outdoor lover is part of the varied appeal that endows the national forests in Virginia. The deep charm of their primeval expanses add to the other recreational resources of the State.

There are two such national forests, the George Washington and the Thomas Jefferson, extending for nearly three hundred miles along the forested slopes and crests of the western upland borders of Virginia. In these the Federal Government thus far has purchased a million and a half acres. They embrace historic and highly scenic sections of the Blue Ridge, the Massanutten, the Shenandoah, and the Allegheny Mountains.

This section has been a mecca for vacationists for more than half a century. In it are found mineral and thermal baths and mountain and other resorts, mostly privately owned. The United States Forest Service has improved additional recreation areas ranging from simple picnic spots to mountain lakes providing swimming, fishing and camping facilities. Among these are Sherando Lake, near Stuarts Draft; Cave Mountain Lake, in Arnold's Valley, and High Knob, near Norton.

There are no individual cabins for rent on national forest lands. Organization Camp facilities, especially for use by underprivileged groups, have been provided at several points. Summer home sites are available for lease. Tent camping is permitted free, at designated areas. Fishing and upland game hunting are allowed under controls necessary for the improvement of wild life. Here is a vast domain for outdoor enjoyment, with forest drives, mountain vistas, hiking and horseback trails, wooded lakes and streams.

Virginia's system of state forests, while modest in size when compared with the national forests, is growing. Outstanding are the Appomattox-Buckingham, Cumberland and Prince Edward State Forests, located in those counties and embracing 38,000 acres of forest lands, in which are lakes, bathhouses, picnic shelters, tables, sanitation and other facilities for such outdoor recreation as picnicking, boating, swimming, fishing, hiking and hunting in season. The Conway Robinson Memorial State Forest in Prince William County, embracing 400 acres, is being developed as a wild flower and game preserve and has picnicking and hiking facilities.

Meadow Creek Falls (opposite) splashes down its boulder-strewn way in Jefferson National Forest.



Trout lurk in depths of quiet, pine-walled pools in Passage Creek (opposite), George Washington National Forest.

Sherando Lake (below) lies between wooded slopes in the Washington Forest and offers a sandy beach as well as its cool waters to summer bathers.





High on the rocky crest of Sharp Top Mountain in Jefferson National Forest, hikers pause to take in a wide panorama.

Throughout the mountain forests of Virginia mountain laurel bursts thickly into pink and white bloom in the clear air of spring.

In both national forests trails and bridle-paths, winding among the tree-clad ridges, dip down to ford streams, from which horses and riders may drink deep of clear water, cool on the hottest day.



The Calf Pasture River flows through George Washington National Park. Fishermen, with rod and creel, follow its wooded banks or wade right in with hip boots. Bass and other game fish, plentiful in this and other rivers that traverse the National Parks, are best landed with a small net.

Shelters for campers with outfit have been built in the national forests, but a meal may be cooked over a small rock-protected fire in any cleared spot near a stream. After lunch and a snooze in the shade, however, the fire must be thoroughly drenched out.



The reservoir that supplies the city of Staunton with water is shut away in George Washington National Forest. Here in mountain solitude is good fishing or the relaxation of lazy boating and silence.



NATURAL WONDERS



OF THE many diverse natural wonders in Virginia, some are so unusual and fascinating that they attract curious visitors from many parts of the world.

Natural Bridge, crossed by United States Highway No. 11 fourteen miles southwest of Lexington, has become a national landmark. Thomas Jefferson bought the land on which it stands in 1774 from King George III of England for twenty shillings. Man first discovered the bridge a few hundred years ago, but Nature, through millions of years, has worked with patient labor and magnificent skill to construct here a monument that will stand for all time. The bridge is of solid stone ninety feet across and 215 feet high. It is illuminated at night when a pageant of light and color is presented.

Natural Tunnel, in Scott County, is a spectacular detail of Nature's architecture. It is a natural passageway through the mountains cut through Purchase Ridge, a spur of Powell mountain. Throughout the entire length of the tunnel, Nature has carved an immense and beautiful passageway. The perfectly carved ceiling averages 100 feet in height, and its rugged walls range from 100 to 175 feet apart. The Southern Railway trains run through this tunnel, which was cut by a tiny stream. Fed by thousands of mountain springs, the stream has worked for millions of years in carving this unique natural wonder.

The Shenandoah Valley area contains numerous large caverns of picturesque form with an abundance of decorative formations. They appear to be buried cities of geologic wonders. Great stalagmites and stalactites are congealed here in grotesque and awe-inspiring shapes, comparable to great masterpieces of sculpture. The brilliant colorings of the wall draperies might well have flowed from the brush of an inspired artist.

Nine of the largest caverns have been developed and are now open to the public. They are: *Battlefield Crystal*, on United States Route 11, one mile north of Strasburg; *Dixie*, on United States Route 11, fourteen miles west of Roanoke; *Endless*, three miles south of New Market, on United States Route 11; *Grand*, at Grottoes; *Luray*, just west of the town of Luray, on United States Route 211; *Massanutten*, six miles east of Harrisonburg, on United States Route 33; *Melrose*, six miles north of Harrisonburg, on United States Route 11; *Shenandoah*, three miles north of New Market, 45 miles south of Winchester, on United States Route 11; *Skyline*, about one mile south of Front Royal, on Route 12, near the northern entrance to Skyline Drive.



NATURAL BRIDGE

This rare rock formation, 215 feet high, impressed the Indians, who revered it. It was admired by Thomas Jefferson, who once owned it; John Marshall, who called it "God's greatest miracle in stone;" and Henry Clay, who described it vividly: "The Bridge not made by hands, that spans a river, carries a highway, and makes two mountains one." Located near Lexington on U. S. 11, it is illuminated at night (opposite).

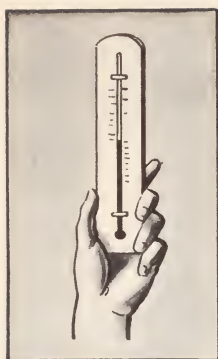




CAVERNS

In the Valley of Virginia, beneath the western slopes of the Blue Ridge, are vast systems of caverns. Spectacular subterranean halls have been hollowed out by the action of carbonic acid on limestone. Limestone in solution, dripping for millions of years in dark solitude unknown to man, has hardened on contact with the air into lace-like fantasies of stalactite and stalagmite. Nine of the largest caverns have been explored, lighted by electricity, and opened to the public. When stalactite meets stalagmite, a vast fluted column, which guides call a "mightyite," is formed (opposite). Delicate or massive, the variety of formation is infinite. Flowstone (right), deposited from crevices, has the effect of frozen waterfalls. Stalactites sometimes hang down in folds (below) like drapery in a temple or the pipes of an organ in a great cathedral.





Average Temperatures at Virginia Cities by Seasons

Prepared by the United States Weather Bureau at Richmond

	Spring			Summer			Autumn			Winter		
	<i>Mch.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>
Alexandria.....	43	54	66	74	79	76	70	56	46	36	34	34
Big Stone Gap.....	47	54	63	70	72	72	67	55	44	36	35	36
Bristol.....	46	54	64	71	74	73	68	55	45	37	34	35
Burke's Garden.....	40	48	57	64	67	66	61	50	40	33	32	32
Charlottesville.....	46	56	66	73	77	75	70	59	48	38	36	37
Dale Enterprise.....	43	52	62	70	74	72	67	55	44	35	33	35
Danville.....	50	58	68	76	79	78	72	61	50	42	40	43
Emory.....	43	52	61	69	73	72	66	55	44	37	37	38
Fort Monroe.....	47	56	66	74	78	77	72	62	51	43	40	42
Fredericksburg.....	47	55	65	72	77	75	69	58	47	38	36	37
Hopewell.....	49	58	68	75	79	77	72	60	50	41	40	41
Hot Springs.....	42	50	60	67	70	68	63	52	41	33	32	33
Langley Field.....	48	56	66	74	78	77	72	61	50	42	40	41
Lexington.....	44	53	63	71	75	73	67	55	44	36	34	36
Lynchburg.....	47	56	66	74	77	75	70	58	47	39	38	39
Marion.....	44	52	61	69	72	71	66	54	44	36	34	37
Newport News.....	49	57	67	74	79	78	72	62	50	42	41	40
Norfolk.....	49	57	66	75	79	77	72	62	52	44	42	42
*Ocean View.....	48	55	65	73	78	77	72	62	52	44	41	42
Richmond.....	47	57	67	74	78	76	71	60	49	41	39	40
Roanoke.....	47	56	65	72	76	75	69	58	47	39	38	39
Shenandoah National Pk. (Big Meadows)	38	44	55	63	66	66	59	49	38	30	27	30
Staunton.....	44	53	63	71	74	73	67	56	45	37	36	36
†Virginia Beach.....	50	58	66	74	78	77	73	63	52	44	44	44
Warsaw.....	46	55	65	73	77	76	69	58	47	38	37	37
Williamsburg.....	49	57	66	74	77	76	71	60	50	41	41	41
Winchester.....	43	53	64	72	76	74	68	56	45	36	33	35
Wytheville.....	42	52	61	68	72	70	64	53	42	35	34	36

* Reading at Cape Henry nearby.

† Reading at Diamond Springs nearby.

VIRGINIA GOLF COURSES



	Holes	Yards	Par		Holes	Yards	Par
ABINGDON				MARION			
Abingdon Golf Club, Inc.....	9	2,749	36	Marion Golf Club.....	9	2,814	35
ACCOMAC				MARTINSVILLE			
Ye Accawmacke Country Club (Boating, Swimming).....	9	3,234	36	Forest Park Country Club.....	9	3,275	36
ALEXANDRIA				MILLWOOD			
†Belle Haven Country Club.....	9 (2 tees)	{ 3,163 36 3,228 36		†Blue Ridge Country Club.....	9	2,660	35
AMELIA				NATURAL BRIDGE			
Amelia Golf Course.....	9	2,573	35	Natural Bridge Golf Course.....	9	3,300	36
ARLINGTON				NEW MARKET			
†Army-Navy Country Club (2 tees).....	{ 18 6,393 72 9 3,120 36			Shenvalee Golf Club (Riding).....	9	2,925	34
†Washington Golf and Country Club.....	18	6,272	70	NEWPORT NEWS			
BASSETT				†James River Country Club.....	18	6,295	71
Bassett Golf Club.....	9	3,100	36	Old Dominion Golf Club (Skeet, Trap Shooting).....	18	6,021	70
BIG STONE GAP				NORFOLK			
Lonesome Pine Country Club.....	9	2,913	35	Army Base Golf Course.....	9	2,757	35
BLACKSBURG				Memorial Park Golf Course.....	9	2,813	35
Cohee Country Club.....	9	2,502	33	*Naval Base Golf Course.....	9	2,857	35
BLACKSTONE				*Norfolk Golf Club.....	18	6,541	72
Blackstone Golf Club.....	9	2,700	36	Ocean View Golf and Country Club.....	18	6,366	71
BRISTOL				PETERSBURG			
†Bristol Country Club.....	9	3,165	37	*†Country Club of Petersburg.....	9	2,881	35
Blue Ridge Golf Club, Municipal.....	9	2,931	36	PORTSMOUTH			
CHARLOTTESVILLE				Portsmouth Country Club.....	9	2,942	35
†Farmington Golf Club (Riding, Hunting) .	18	6,337	71	Portsmouth Municipal Golf Course.....	9	2,514	33
University of Virginia Golf Club.....	7	1,650	25	PULASKI			
†McIntyre Municipal Golf Course.....	9	2,700	..	Pulaski Golf Club (Swimming).....	9	2,885	36
CLIFTON FORGE				PURCELLVILLE			
Cliftondale Country Club.....	9	2,600	36	Loudoun Golf & Country Club (Swimming). .	9	3,149	36
COVINGTON				RADFORD			
†Westvaco Country Club.....	6	1,944	23	Radford Golf Club.....	9	3,016	36
CREWE				RICHMOND			
Crewe Golf Club.....	9	2,755	35	*Country Club of Virginia (C) Westhamp- ton Course.....	18	5,857	69
CAPE CHARLES				James River.....	18	6,303	72
Northampton Country Club.....	9	3,181	36	Glenwood Golf Club.....	18	6,251	71
DAHLGREN				Hermitage Country Club.....	18	6,239	73
Dahlgren Golf Course.....	9	2,801	36	Jefferson Lakeside Club.....	18	6,179	71
DANVILLE				Laurel Golf Club (Laurel).....	18	6,021	71
Danville Golf Club.....	18	6,100	70	ROANOKE			
Two Rivers Golf Club.....	9	3,232	36	Blue Hills Golf Club (Swimming).....	18	6,367	72
EMPORIA				Monterey Golf Course.....	18	6,450	71
Emporia Golf Club, Inc.....	9	3,151	36	Roanoke Country Club (Swimming).....	18	6,168	71
FARMVILLE				SAINT PAUL			
Farmville Golf Course.....	9	2,630	34	Lonesome Pine Golf Club.....	9	2,753	35
FRANKLIN				SALEM			
†Franklin Golf Club (Fishing).....	9	3,220	35	Salem Golf Course.....	9	2,416	33
FREDERICKSBURG				SALTVILLE			
†Mannsfield Hall Country Club.....	9	3,100	36	Saltville Golf Club.....	9 (2 tees)	{ 2,905 35 2,897 35	
FRONT ROYAL				STAUNTON			
Front Royal Recreation Park.....	9	3,044	35	†Gypsy Hill Country Club.....	9	2,776	36
GALAX				Stonewall Jackson Golf Club.....	18	6,510	74
Galax Country Club.....	9	2,482	32	SUFFOLK			
GLOUCESTER				†Suffolk Golf Club.....	9	3,200	36
Gloucester Country Club.....	9	3,192	37	TAPPAHANNOCK			
HAMPTON				Tappahannock Golf Course.....	6	1,580	24
†Chamberlin Golf and Country Club.....	18	6,206	72	TAZEWELL			
HARRISONBURG				Tazewell County Country Club.....	9
†Massanutten Caverns Course.....	9	2,278	34	VIRGINIA BEACH			
Spottswood Country Club.....	9	3,050	36	Cavalier Country Club.....	18	6,019	68
HOT SPRINGS				*†Princess Anne Country Club.....	18	6,208	72
†Cascades Golf Course.....	18	6,688	71	WAYNESBORO			
†Hot Springs Golf Club (Skeet, Riding) .	18	5,964	71	†Swannanoa Country Club (Riding).....	18	6,230	71
†Hot Springs Golf Club (Skeet, Riding) .	9	2,338	34	WINCHESTER			
KENBRIDGE				†Winchester Golf Club.....	9	3,100	35
Kenbridge Golf Course.....	9	2,500	..	WOODBERRY FOREST			
LAWRENCEVILLE				†Woodberry Forest Golf Club (Riding)....	9	3,185	35
Brunswick Golf Club.....	9	3,000	36	WYTHEVILLE			
LEXINGTON				†Wytheville Golf Club.....	9 (2 tees)	{ 3,134 36 2,730 35	
†Tribbrook Golf Course.....	9 (2 tees)	{ 3,049 36 3,026 36		YORKTOWN			
LYNCHBURG				Yorktown Country Club.....	18	5,156	70
Boonsboro Country Club, Inc. (Skeet)....	18	6,640	72				
†Oakwood Country Club.....	18	4,805	66				

* Not open to public.

† Tennis Courts.

‡ Tennis and swimming.

* Not open to public.
† Tennis Courts.
‡ Tennis and swimming.

LURAY, Jordan Hollow Golf Club, 9 holes, 3265 yards, 36 par.

SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR VIRGINIA TRIP

NO ONE publication can ever provide all the information needed by visitors to Virginia. Frequently, specific up-to-the-minute data is necessary. The traveler will find that the well organized tourist and travel bureaus, operated by transportation agencies, motor clubs, associations, newspapers and others provide literature, maps and expert counselor service.

Personal help in planning your trip may be obtained free from any "Ask Mr. Foster" Travel Office, where expert travel and vacation counselors will suggest Virginia places to visit and provide literature and motor maps as well as rates and schedules for rail, bus, plane and steamships. The majority of these offices are open the year round, though a few are open only during summer or winter seasons. They are located in leading department stores and hotels in the following cities: *Arizona*, Phoenix; *California*, Del Monte, Hollywood, Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco; *Canda*, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria; *Colorado*, Denver; *District of Columbia*, Washington; *Florida*, Daytona Beach, Jacksonville, Miami, Miami Beach, Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, St. Augustine and St. Petersburg; *Illinois*, Chicago; *Louisiana*, New Orleans; *Maine*, Portland; *Massachusetts*, Boston and Greenfield; *Michigan*, Detroit; *Minnesota*, Minneapolis; *Missouri*, St. Louis; *New Jersey*, Newark; *New York*, Brooklyn, Buffalo and New York City; *Ohio*, Cincinnati and Cleveland; *Oregon*, Portland; *Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; *South Carolina*, Charleston; *Texas*, Dallas; *Utah*, Salt Lake City; *Vermont*, Burlington; *Virginia*, Virginia Beach; *Washington*, Seattle.

When in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., you are invited to visit the Virginia State Travel Bureau, operated by this Commission. It is located in the Mills Building, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., where you will find expert travel counselors who will be pleased to provide the detailed free information and literature desired.

If specific Virginia information cannot be

secured at any of the offices noted above, write direct to the Virginia Conservation Commission, Richmond, Virginia. Here, expert travel counselors will answer questions by mail and send the supplementary literature or maps needed. This Commission maintains supplies of literature from approximately 150 places in Virginia including cities, towns, regions, hotels, motor courts, resorts, natural wonders, historic shrines; national, state, historical and battlefield parks and monuments; national and state forests and other attractions. A hotel rate book is available for the asking. This Commission provides through correspondence answers to inquiries about Virginia history and life, but this service does not include prolonged research or genealogical data. Titles of publications for suggested readings on Virginia subjects will be furnished. This and all other such services are free.

Virginia has a network of paved highways and is well serviced by several railroads, bus lines, steamship lines and air lines, which may be used in visiting many of the places.

Virginia visitors are urged to bring their still and motion picture cameras with them. Few states offer the superb scenery and other photographic subjects to be found in the Old Dominion.

This Commission distributes motion pictures about the historic, scenic, recreational and industrial subjects in the State, on free loan to schools, colleges, civic clubs and other such organizations. They are available in 16mm and 35mm sizes, silent and sound. Interested parties are invited to write for a descriptive motion picture pamphlet.

Virginia offers industry today many desirable opportunities. These are presented in some detail in publications. This Commission will secure an industrial survey of any locality in the state for a prospective Virginia industrialist. Those planning to establish a new industry or change the location of plants now operating are invited to write to the address below for information. All communications requesting industrial information are regarded as confidential.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATION COMMISSION RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, of Tappahannock
Chairman

JAMES ASHBY, of Stafford
C. S. CARTER, of Bristol



EDWARD W. LAUCK, of Luray
L. E. LICHFORD, of Lynchburg

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CARRY ME BACK TO OLD Virginia



Erected by the Commonwealth of Virginia and dedicated to the memory of the State's war dead, this Carillon at Richmond is in a tower which rises 240 feet from the ground. Its 66 bells are played occasionally. A museum of war relics is in the base.



Carry me back to old Virginia,
There's where the cotton and the corn and
'tatoes grow,
There's where the birds warble sweet in
the springtime,
There's where the old darkey's heart am
long'd to go.
There's where I labor'd so hard for old
Massa,
Day after day in the field of yellow corn;
No place on earth do I love more sincerely
Than old Virginia, the State where I was
born.

CHORUS

Carry me back to old Virginia,
There's where the cotton and the corn and
'tatoes grow,
There's where the birds warble sweet in the
springtime,
There's where this old darkey's heart am
long'd to go.

Carry me back to old Virginia,
There let me live 'till I wither and decay.
Long by the old Dismal Swamp have I
wander'd,
There's where this old darkey's life will
pass away.
Massa and Missis have long gone before me,
Soon will we meet on that bright and
golden shore;
There we'll be happy and free from all sorrow,
There's where we'll meet and we'll never
part no more.



The Luray Singing Tower, at Luray, known
as the Belle Brown Northcott Memorial,
houses a carillon of 47 bells. Free concerts
are played daily and Sundays except Fridays
from April through November.





CARRY ME BACK
TO OLD
Virginia

SKYLINE DRIVE
THROUGH
SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK